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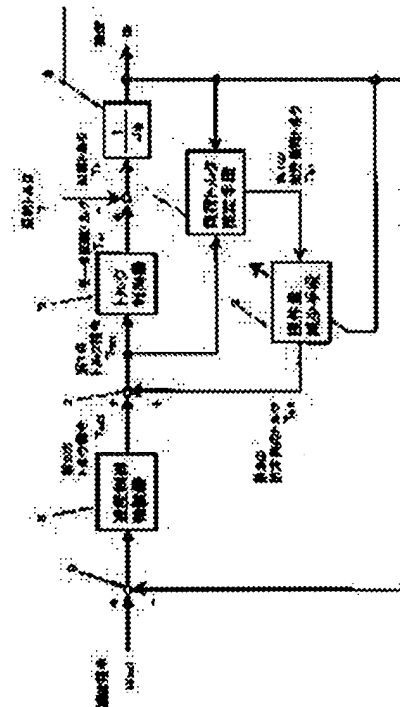
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(54) MOTOR CONTROLLER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent error in load torque estimation from increasing when a motor rotates at a low speed, and to avoid its unstable operation by controlling the driving torque of the motor on the basis of a first torque command.

SOLUTION: In this controller, a first estimated load torque Tep1 estimated by a load torque estimating means 1 passes a manipulated variable reducing means 2, and its output is inputted into a torque adding means 7 as a second estimated load torque Tep2. The adding means 7 adds the second command Tref2 and the second torque Tep2 outputted from the decreasing means 2, and outputs it as a first torque command Tref1 to a torque controller 5 and the estimating means 1. The decreasing means 2 has a gain characteristic which limits an output value according to a speed ω , and an added quantity of an estimated load torque is gradually decreased as the absolute value of the speed becomes smaller. Consequently, unstable operation caused by increase of the error of load torque estimation which occurs when the motor rotates at a low speed is evaded.



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means 1. The decreasing means 2 has a gain characteristic which limits an output value according to a speed ω , and an added quantity of an estimated load torque is gradually decreased as the absolute value of the speed becomes smaller. Consequently, unstable operation caused by increase of the error of load torque estimation which occurs when the motor rotates at a low speed is evaded.

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 第1のトルク指令と速度から負荷トルクを推定する負荷トルク推定手段と、前記負荷トルク推定手段が出力する第1の推定負荷トルクを低速時に減少させ第2の推定負荷トルクとして出力する操作量減少手段と、速度制御補償器が出力する第2のトルク指令と前記第2の推定負荷トルクを加算し第1のトルク指令とするトルク加算手段と、前記第1のトルク指令に基づきモータの駆動トルクを制御するトルク制御器を備えたモータの制御装置。

【請求項2】 操作量減少手段の低速判定を速度サンプリング周期内のエンコーダパルス数をもって行う構成としたことを特徴とする請求項1記載のモータの制御装置。

【請求項3】 トルク加算手段の出力にローパスフィルタもしくはノッチフィルタもしくはその双方を通過させて第1のトルク指令とするトルクフィルタを設けたことを特徴とする請求項1から2のいずれか1項に記載のモータの制御装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、負荷トルク変動による回転速度変動を抑制するように制御するモータの制御装置に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】負荷トルク変動の影響による回転速度変動を抑制するモータの制御装置として、従来は図4に示すような負荷トルクの推定手段を用いて負荷トルクの影響*

$$T_{lp1} = (T_{ref1} - J_n s \omega) / (\tau s + 1) \quad \dots (式1)$$

となる。この式1により第1の推定負荷トルク T_{lp1} を推定し、出力する。ただし J_n は慣性の公称値、 τ は高域安定化のためのフィルタ時定数である。またトルク制御器5の応答は十分速く、ほぼトルク指令に遅れなくモータ駆動トルクを出力するとしている。

【0006】上記式1により推定された負荷トルク T_{lp1} を第2のトルク指令 T_{ref2} に加算して第1のトルク指令 T_{ref1} とすることにより負荷トルク T_l の影響を打ち消し、回転速度変動を抑制している。

【0007】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記従来の構成では、負荷トルク推定演算に速度の微分処理を含むため、速度検出精度が低下する低速時に負荷トルク推定誤差が増大し、動作が不安定となることがあった。一般に速度検出はモータに取り付けたエンコーダが出力するパルスをカウントし、一定のサンプリング周期毎にカウント差を読み出すことで行うが、低速時にはカウント差すなわちサンプリング周期内のパルス数が減少するために速度検出精度が低下してしまう。微分処理は高域周波数のゲインを高めるため、精度の低下した速度の微分は制御を非常に不安定にするのである。特にモータの※50

*響を抑制する制御構成をもったものが提案されている。以下、図面を参照しながら説明する。

【0003】図4において、4は制御対象となるモータ、5はトルク制御器、6は速度制御補償器、1は負荷トルク推定手段、7はトルク加算手段である。なお、 J はモータと負荷の慣性、 s はラプラス演算子、 T_l は負荷トルク、 T_m はモータ駆動トルク、 T_a は加速トルク、 ω はモータ速度、 ω_{ref} は速度指令、 T_{lp1} は第1の推定負荷トルク、 T_{ref1} は第1のトルク指令、 T_{ref2} は第2のトルク指令である。

【0004】次に動作について説明する。モータ4の速度 ω は減算器8および負荷トルク推定手段1に出力される。減算器8では速度指令 ω_{ref} から速度 ω を減算し、その誤差を速度制御補償器6に出力する。速度指令補償器6は入力された速度誤差を元に比例・積分補償し、第2のトルク指令 T_{ref2} をトルク加算手段7に出力する。トルク加算手段7は第2のトルク指令 T_{ref2} と負荷トルク推定手段1から出力された第1の推定負荷トルク T_{lp1} とを加算し、第1のトルク指令 T_{ref1} としてトルク制御器5および負荷トルク推定手段1に出力する。トルク制御器5は第1のトルク指令 T_{ref1} とモータ駆動トルク T_m が一致するよう駆動制御する。

【0005】次に負荷トルク推定手段1の動作について説明する。負荷トルク推定手段1はモータ4の速度 ω と、トルク加算手段7が出力した第1のトルク指令 T_{ref1} から

※制御装置が位置決め制御を行うものでは、動作中に必ずモータが停止する速度ゼロの状態があるため、これは大きな課題であった。

【0008】また、制御対象であるモータもしくは負荷が共振をもち、その共振周波数が推定負荷トルクによる負荷トルク補償処理の帯域内にある場合、負荷トルク補償処理が共振振動を励起してしまうことがあった。

【0009】本発明は、このような従来の課題を解決するものであり、低速時に負荷トルク推定誤差が増大し、動作が不安定となることを回避するモータの制御装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0010】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の課題を解決するために本発明は、第1のトルク指令と速度から負荷トルクを推定する負荷トルク推定手段と、負荷トルク推定手段が出力する第1の推定負荷トルクを低速時に減少させ第2の推定負荷トルクとして出力する操作量減少手段と、速度制御補償器が出力する第2のトルク指令と前記第2の推定負荷トルクを加算し第1のトルク指令とするトルク加算手段と、第1のトルク指令に基づきモータの駆動トルクを制御するトルク制御器より構成したものであ

る。

【0011】上記手段によって、低速時に推定誤差が増大している推定負荷トルクの加算量が減少され、動作が不安定となることを回避することができる。

【0012】

【発明の実施の形態】上記の課題を解決するために本発明は、第1のトルク指令と速度から負荷トルクを推定する負荷トルク推定手段と、負荷トルク推定手段が出力する第1の推定負荷トルクを低速時に減少させ第2の推定負荷トルクとして出力する操作量減少手段と、速度制御補償器が出力する第2のトルク指令と前記第2の推定負荷トルクを加算し第1のトルク指令とするトルク加算手段と、第1のトルク指令に基づきモータの駆動トルクを制御するトルク制御器より構成したものである。

【0013】また、操作量減少手段の低速判定は速度サンプリング周期内のエンコーダパルス数をもって行う構成としたものである。

【0014】さらに、トルク加算手段の出力にローパスフィルタもしくはノッチフィルタもしくはその双方を通過させて第1のトルク指令とするトルクフィルタを設けたものである。

【0015】このように、負荷トルク推定手段が出力する第1の推定負荷トルクを低速時に減少させ第2の推定負荷トルクとして出力する操作量減少手段をもうけたものでは、低速時に推定誤差が増大している推定負荷トルクの加算量が減少され、動作が不安定となることを回避することができる。

【0016】また、操作量減少手段の低速判定を速度サンプリング周期内のエンコーダパルス数をもって行う構成としたものでは、エンコーダ分解能が変更された場合でも速度検出精度が同じ程度に低下した時に操作量の減少処理が始まるため、エンコーダによらず同一の安定性を得ることができる。

【0017】さらに、トルク加算手段の出力にローパスフィルタもしくはノッチフィルタもしくはその双方を通過させて第1のトルク指令とするトルクフィルタを設けたものでは、制御対象が共振を持つ場合でもトルクフィルタにより共振を励起する周波数成分を除去することができ、負荷トルクの抑制と共振抑制を両立することができる。

【0018】

【実施例】以下本発明の実施例について図面を参照して説明する。

【0019】（実施例1）図1は本発明の第1の実施例におけるモータ制御装置の構成を示すブロック図であり、基本的にはすでに説明した図4に示したものと同様であるので、同一部分には同一符号を付してその説明は省略する。

【0020】負荷トルク推定手段1で推定された第1の推定負荷トルク T_{1p1} は操作量減少手段2を通過し、

その出力が第2の推定負荷トルク T_{1p2} としてトルク加算手段7に入力される。トルク加算手段7は第2のトルク指令 T_{ref2} と操作量減少手段2から出力された第2の推定負荷トルク T_{1p2} とを加算し、第1のトルク指令 T_{ref1} としてトルク制御器5および負荷トルク推定手段1に出力する。その他は図4と同様である。

【0021】次に操作量減少手段2の動作について説明する。操作量減少手段2は図2に示すように、速度 ω に応じて出力値を制限するゲイン特性をもつ。すなわち、速度の絶対値が $V1$ より小さくなるにつれて出力を徐々に減少させ、さらに絶対値が $V2$ より小さくなると出力を完全に0にするような特性をもつ。したがって操作量減少手段2により、速度の絶対値が $V1$ より小さくなるにつれ推定負荷トルクの加算量が徐々に減少され、さらに絶対値が $V2$ より小さくなると推定負荷トルクによる補償を一切行わないようになり、低速時の負荷トルク推定誤差の増大によって引き起こされる不安定動作を回避することができる。

【0022】なお、操作量減少手段2の特性は図2に示した直線状でなく曲線状であっても構わない。また、 $V2=V1$ であってもよいし、 $V2=0$ であってもよく、ほぼ同様の効果が得られる。

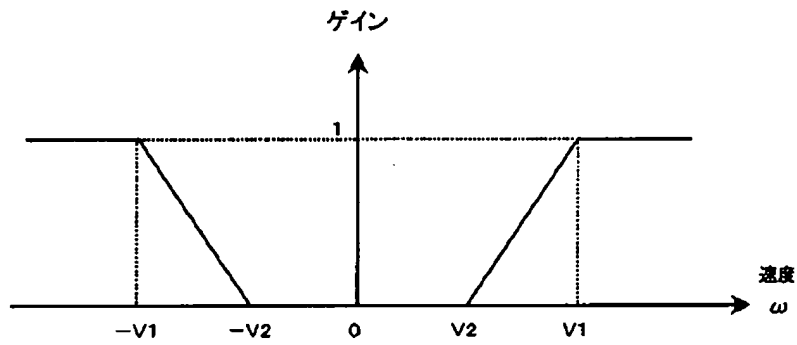
【0023】さらに、モータの制御装置が汎用的なものであり、取り付けられたエンコーダの分解能が異なるいくつかのモータと組み合わされることがある場合には、操作量減少手段2の低速判定を速度サンプリング周期内のエンコーダパルス数をもって行う構成としてもよい。エンコーダの分解能が変更された場合でも同一の安定性を得ることができる。

【0024】（実施例2）図3は本発明の第2の実施例におけるモータ制御装置の構成を示すブロック図であり、基本的にはすでに説明した図1に示したものと同様であるので、同一部分には同一符号を付してその説明は省略する。

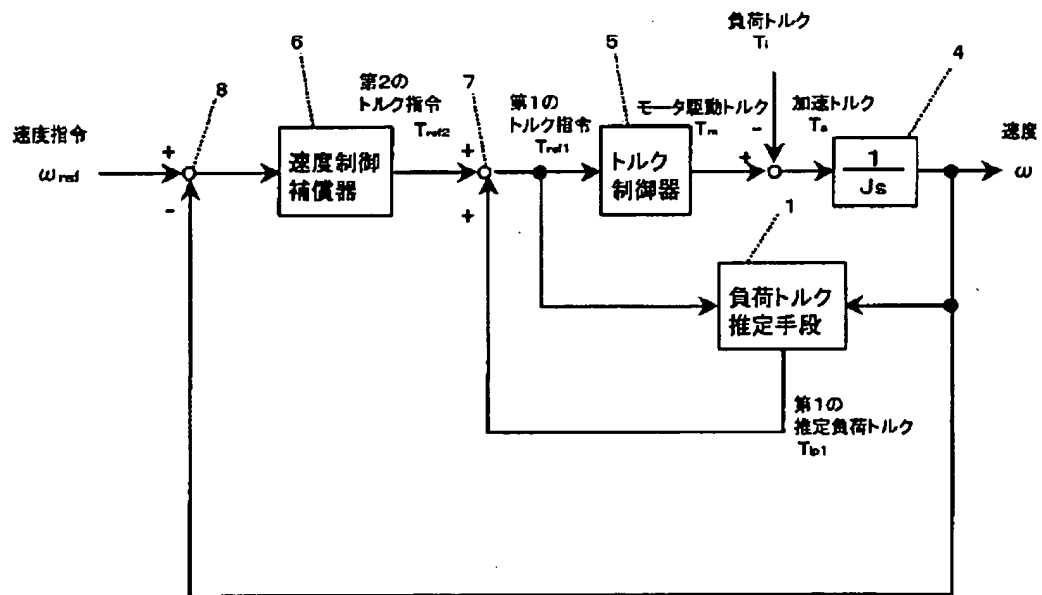
【0025】負荷トルク推定手段1で推定された第1の推定負荷トルク T_{1p1} は操作量減少手段2を通過し、その出力が第2の推定負荷トルク T_{1p2} としてトルク加算手段7に入力される。トルク加算手段7は第2のトルク指令 T_{ref2} と操作量減少手段2から出力された第2の推定負荷トルク T_{1p2} とを加算し、その出力をローパスフィルタ10もしくはノッチフィルタ9もしくはその双方をから成るトルクフィルタ3を通過させて第1のトルク指令 T_{ref1} としてトルク制御器5および負荷トルク推定手段1に出力する。その他は図1と同様である。

【0026】このようにすれば、トルクフィルタ3の効果によりモータの駆動トルクから共振を励起する周波数成分を除去することができたため、モータもしくは負荷が共振をもつ場合であってもこれを抑制することができる。よって、第2の推定負荷トルク T_{1p2} により負荷

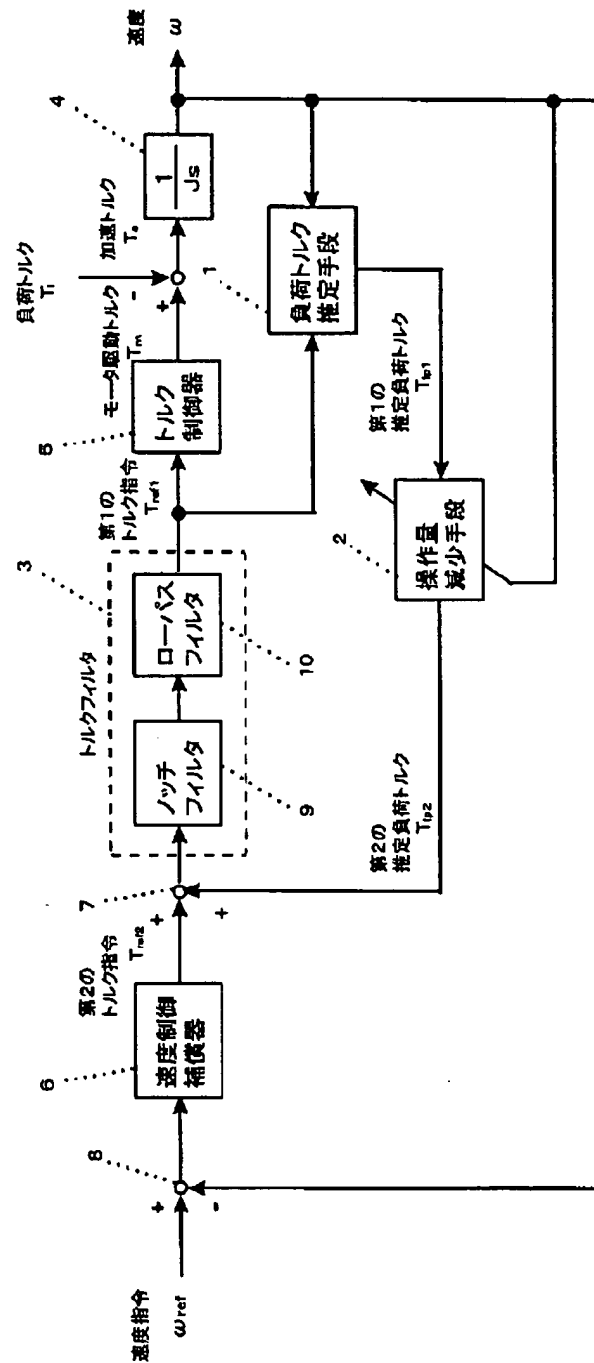
【図2】



【図4】



【図3】



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the control unit of the motor controlled to control the rotational-speed fluctuation by load torque fluctuation.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As a control unit of the motor which controls the rotational-speed fluctuation under the effect of load torque fluctuation, the thing with the control configuration which controls the effect of load torque using the presumed means of load torque as shown in drawing 4 is proposed conventionally. Hereafter, it explains, referring to a drawing.

[0003] For the motor by which 4 becomes a controlled system, and 5, as for a speed-control compensator and 1, in drawing 4, a torque control machine and 6 are [a load torque presumption means and 7] torque addition means. in addition, J -- the inertia of a motor and a load, and s -- the Laplacian operator and Tl -- load torque and Tm -- for a motor rate and omegaref, as for the 1st presumed load torque and Tref1, a rate command and Tlp1 are [motor driving torque and Ta / acceleration torque and omega / the 1st torque command and Tref2] the 2nd torque command.

[0004] Next, actuation is explained. The rate omega of a motor 4 is outputted to a subtractor 8 and the load torque presumption means 1. In a subtractor 8, a rate omega is subtracted from rate command omegaref, and the error is outputted to the speed-control compensator 6. The rate command compensator 6 is carried out proportionality and integral compensation based on the inputted speed error, and outputs the 2nd torque command Tref2 to the torque addition means 7. The torque addition means 7 adds the 2nd torque command Tref2 and the 1st presumed load torque Tlp1 outputted from the load torque presumption means 1, and outputs it to the torque control machine 5 and the load torque presumption means 1 as the 1st torque command Tref1. The torque control machine 5 carries out drive control so that the 1st the torque command Tref1 and motor driving torque Tm may be in agreement.

[0005] Next, actuation of the load torque presumption means 1 is explained. The load torque presumption means 1 is $Tlp1 = (Tref1 - Jns^{****}/(\tau s + 1)) \dots$ (formula 1)) from the 1st torque command Tref1 which the rate omega and the torque addition means 7 of a motor 4 outputted. It becomes. The 1st presumed load torque Tlp1 is presumed by this formula 1, and it outputs. However, Jn is the nominal value of inertia and tau is a filter time constant for high region stabilization. Moreover, suppose the response of the torque control machine 5 that it is quick enough and motor driving torque is mostly outputted with a torque command.

[0006] By adding the load torque Tlp1 presumed by the above-mentioned formula 1 to the 2nd torque command Tref2, and considering as the 1st torque command Tref1, the effect of the load torque Tl was negated and rotational-speed fluctuation is controlled.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, with the above-mentioned conventional configuration, since differential processing of a rate was included in a load torque presumption operation, the load torque presumption error might increase at the time of the low speed to which speed

detection precision falls, and actuation might become unstable. Generally, speed detection counts the pulse which the encoder attached in the motor outputs, and although carried out by reading a count difference for every fixed sampling period, since the pulse number within a count difference, i.e., a sampling period, decreases at the time of a low speed, speed detection precision will fall. In order that differential processing may raise the gain of a high region frequency, the differential of a rate to which precision fell makes control very unstable. In that to which especially the control unit of a motor performs point-to-point control, since there was a rate zero state which a motor surely stops working, this was a big technical problem.

[0008] Moreover, when the motor or load which is a controlled system had resonance and the resonance frequency was in the band of the load torque compensation processing by presumed load torque, load torque compensation processing might excite resonance vibration.

[0009] Such a conventional technical problem is solved, a load torque presumption error increases at the time of a low speed, and this invention aims at offering the control unit of the motor which avoids that actuation becomes unstable.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A load torque presumption means by which this invention presumes load torque from the 1st torque command and rate in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, A control input reduction means to decrease the 1st presumed load torque which a load torque presumption means outputs at the time of a low speed, and to output as 2nd presumed load torque, It constitutes from a torque control machine which controls the driving torque of a motor based on the torque addition means which adds the 2nd torque command which a speed-control compensator outputs, and said 2nd presumed load torque, and is considered as the 1st torque command, and the 1st torque command.

[0011] It is avoidable that the amount of addition of the presumed load torque to which the presumed error is increasing decreases, and actuation becomes unstable with the above-mentioned means at the time of a low speed.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] A load torque presumption means by which this invention presumes load torque from the 1st torque command and rate in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, A control input reduction means to decrease the 1st presumed load torque which a load torque presumption means outputs at the time of a low speed, and to output as 2nd presumed load torque, It constitutes from a torque control machine which controls the driving torque of a motor based on the torque addition means which adds the 2nd torque command which a speed-control compensator outputs, and said 2nd presumed load torque, and is considered as the 1st torque command, and the 1st torque command.

[0013] Moreover, the low-speed judging of a control input reduction means is taken as the configuration performed with the number of encoder pulses in a rate sampling period.

[0014] Furthermore, the torque filter which the output of a torque addition means is made to pass through a low pass filter, a notch filter, or its both sides, and is considered as the 1st torque command is prepared.

[0015] Thus, in what established a control input reduction means to have decreased the 1st presumed load torque which a load torque presumption means outputs at the time of a low speed, and to output as 2nd presumed load torque, it is avoidable that the amount of addition of the presumed load torque to which the presumed error is increasing decreases, and actuation becomes unstable at the time of a low speed.

[0016] moreover -- what was considered as the configuration which performs the low-speed judging of a control input reduction means with the number of encoder pulses in a rate sampling period -- an encoder -- since reduction processing of a control input starts when resolution is changed and speed detection precision falls to same extent, it cannot be based on an encoder but the same stability can be acquired.

[0017] Furthermore, in what prepared the torque filter which the output of a torque addition means is made to pass through a low pass filter, a notch filter, or its both sides, and is considered as the 1st torque

command, even when a controlled system has resonance, the frequency component which excites resonance with a torque filter can be removed, and it can be compatible in control and resonance control of load torque.

[0018]

[Example] The example of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing below.

[0019] (Example 1) Since drawing 1 is the block diagram showing the configuration of the motor control equipment in the 1st example of this invention and is the same as that of what was shown in drawing 4 already explained fundamentally, the same sign is given to the same part and the explanation is omitted.

[0020] The 1st presumed load torque Tlp1 presumed with the load torque presumption means 1 passes the control input reduction means 2, and the output is inputted into the torque addition means 7 as 2nd presumed load torque Tlp2. The torque addition means 7 adds the 2nd torque command Tref2 and the 2nd presumed load torque Tlp2 outputted from the control input reduction means 2, and outputs it to the torque control machine 5 and the load torque presumption means 1 as the 1st torque command Tref1. Others are the same as that of drawing 4.

[0021] Next, actuation of the control input reduction means 2 is explained. The control input reduction means 2 has the gain characteristics which restrict an output value according to a rate ω , as shown in drawing 2. That is, when an output is decreased gradually and an absolute value becomes small from V2 further as the absolute value of a rate becomes smaller than V1, it has the property which sets an output to 0 completely. Therefore, the unstable actuation which ceases to perform entirely compensation by presumed load torque if the amount of addition of presumed load torque decreases gradually as the absolute value of a rate becomes smaller than V1 with the control input reduction means 2, and an absolute value becomes still smaller than V2, and is caused by increase of the load torque presumption error at the time of a low speed is avoidable.

[0022] In addition, the property of the control input reduction means 2 may be the shape of the shape not of a straight line but a curve shown in drawing 2. Moreover, you may be $V2=V1$, and you may be $V2=0$ and the almost same effectiveness is acquired.

[0023] Furthermore, the control unit of a motor is general-purpose, and when it may be combined with some motors by which the resolution of the attached encoder differs, it is good also as a configuration which performs the low-speed judging of the control input reduction means 2 with the number of encoder pulses in a rate sampling period. The same stability can be acquired even when the resolution of an encoder is changed.

[0024] (Example 2) Since drawing 3 is the block diagram showing the configuration of the motor control equipment in the 2nd example of this invention and is the same as that of what was shown in drawing 1 already explained fundamentally, the same sign is given to the same part and the explanation is omitted.

[0025] The 1st presumed load torque Tlp1 presumed with the load torque presumption means 1 passes the control input reduction means 2, and the output is inputted into the torque addition means 7 as 2nd presumed load torque Tlp2. the 2nd presumed load torque Tlp2 to which the torque addition means 7 was outputted from the 2nd torque command Tref2 and the control input reduction means 2 -- adding -- the output -- a low pass filter 10, a notch filter 9, or its both sides -- since -- the torque filter 3 which changes is passed and it outputs to the torque control machine 5 and the load torque presumption means 1 as the 1st torque command Tref1. Others are the same as that of drawing 1.

[0026] thus, the frequency component which will excite resonance from the driving torque of a motor according to the effectiveness of the torque filter 3 if it carries out -- being removable -- a sake -- a motor -- a comb -- a load -- resonance -- having -- a case -- it is -- even if -- this -- it can control. Therefore, resonance control can be performed while controlling the effect of the load torque Tl by the 2nd presumed load torque Tlp2.

[0027] moreover, according to this configuration, the torque filter 3 acts in common also to the output of the speed-control compensator 6 rather than acts only on the output of the load torque presumption means 2 -- things -- ** That is, the filter is acting to the driving torque of a motor and there is higher

resonance depressor effect compared with the case where only one of the output of the speed-control compensator 6 and the outputs of the load torque presumption means 2 is made to pass a filter.

[0028] By furthermore sharing the filter of load torque compensation and speed-control compensation as a torque filter 3, also when not carrying out load torque compensation, the torque filter 3 can be effectively utilized as a filter for the speed-control compensator 6. Software processing can be simplified when circuitry can be simplified compared with the case where the filter which became independent, respectively is prepared when realizing by hardware, such as an analog circuit, and software realizes.

[0029]

[Effect of the Invention] According to invention according to claim 1, the unstable actuation caused by increase of a load torque presumption error is avoidable by decreasing a control input at the time of a low speed so that clearly from the publication of the above-mentioned example.

[0030] moreover, the thing which is considered as the configuration which performs a low-speed judging with the number of encoder pulses in a rate sampling period according to invention according to claim 2 -- an encoder -- the same stability can be acquired even when resolution is changed.

[0031] Since the frequency component which excites resonance from driving torque with a torque filter is furthermore removed according to invention according to claim 3 even when a controlled system has resonance, it is compatible in control of the velocity turbulence by load torque fluctuation, and control of vibration by resonance.

[Translation done.]